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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE MADISONIAN.

CHANGE OF THE CABINET.

The following gentlemen resigned their respective offices on Saturday last, viz:

MR. EWING, Secretary of the Treasury.
MR. BELL, Secretary of War.
MR. BADGER, Secretary of the Navy.
MR. GRANGER, Postmaster General.
MR. CHITTENDEN, Attorney General.

It is understood that the Postmaster General did not resign until Saturday afternoon, several hours after his four colleagues, and that the Whig portion of the New York delegation in Congress urged him to take the step, about the propriety or necessity of which he seems to have had some doubt, and which he has probably taken with reluctance.

As we anticipated, four able and distinguished gentlemen were promptly nominated to the Senate, by the President, on Saturday, to fill the vacated places. The new nominations were as follows:

WALTER FORWARD, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, to be Secretary of War.

ABEL P. UPSHUR, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy.

HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, to be Attorney General.

The following nomination was made yesterday:

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, to be Postmaster General.

These are all able, learned, distinguished and patriotic men, of eminent purity and integrity of character, and sound Republican principles.—They all, we believe without exception, during the struggle of 1840, favored the cause which resulted in the election of Harrison and Tyler. The country will see in the selection of such men, the evidence of Mr. Tyler's sagacity and discrimination, and an earnest of his constancy to the principles and the cause by which he came into power.

The people will also bear in mind that DANIEL WEBSTER stands steadfast at his high and honorable post. Whatever others may think, his great and comprehensive intellect sees yet no sufficient cause for abandoning a situation in which his faculties may be exerted to the high advantage of the Republic.

THE LETTERS OF RESIGNATION.

We have copied from the *Intelligencer* the letters of Messrs. Crittenden and Ewing. That of the former is in good taste, and characteristic of a high-toned and honorable gentleman. The letter of Mr. Ewing is of a very different order; being a second edition of Capt. Bots.

Mr. Ewing, in our opinion, has, for himself, committed at least two fatal errors. First, by resigning his office, and second, by writing and publishing an attack upon the President divulging the confidential counsels of the Cabinet.

The first evinces a lack of judgment and good sense, and the second a misconception of or a want of those honorable principles which ought to characterize the conduct of gentlemen in such high and delicate confidential relations. We have not yet seen, nor do we believe there exists any sufficient reason for the resignation of any member of the Cabinet. The conduct of the retiring members seems to us to be based upon erroneous views of their official characters and relations. From the tenor of Mr. Ewing's letter, one would think that they withdrew because they could not control the President, or because the President had not in one thing acted in a manner agreeable to them. Such a view places them wholly in the wrong. They had no right to suppose that the President should consult them as to the propriety of his own conduct, any farther than he chose. And therefore it is perfectly ridiculous and absurd for Mr. Ewing to affect to be personally insulted because the President did not show him his Veto Message. It is a great pity that Mr. Ewing had not studied and better understood his own official rights and duties, as well as those of the President.

The promulgation in the public press of Cabinet secrets, by a retiring Secretary, is unjustifiable and all unprecedented. He who does it, proves by the act that he was unworthy to sit at the Cabinet board. It is of itself sufficient to throw the whole statement into discredit. It is an unfair advantage taken of the President; which cannot but involve its author in no small share of disgrace. We know not the merits of the opposite side, and the public cannot know them, for the reason that the President of the nation cannot condescend to enter the lists of a personal controversy with an individual instrument of a faction. Mr. Ewing knew this. He seems to have kept a daily record of his conversations, perhaps anticipating, if not premeditating, their possible use for himself or some favor-

THE MADISONIAN.
FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV.—NO. 38.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 146]

ite in an electioneering campaign, for which, unfortunately, too many persons seem to have been preparing.

There is but one example, that we know of in the history of the Government, of a retiring Secretary, who has undertaken to assail and revile the President by means of the publication of the confidential conversations and acts which had passed between him and the President. In the year 1811, Robert Smith, then Secretary of State under Mr. Madison, pursued that course. He issued an elaborate address to the public, detailing the causes of difference between himself and Mr. Madison, which had grown up in their official private intercourse; and there is much analogy between some of his grounds of complaint and those of Mr. Ewing. The whole country cried out against the gross breach of official decorum, the violation of the sacred confidence, which the highest interests of the Government require to exist in the bosom of the Cabinet. It was seen that if such a mode of attack on the President, (no matter what its merits) were tolerated, there would be an end of that free and unrestrained intercourse in the Cabinet, without which the public business could not go on. It was a thing beyond all personal, and above all party consideration. It was seen to be an act, not only fatal to the proper conduct of the business of the country, but dishonorable and ungentlemanly to the last degree. Accordingly the effect of this act of Mr. Smith was, that he fell to the ground, dead in public reputation, and passed at once from the eyes of men, or remained only like a stranded wreck on the beach, a beacon and a warning to all Cabinet Ministers never to allow their personal resentments or purposes of party warfare, to betray them into the violation of the sacred confidence of the Cabinet. Mr. Madison, taking notice of Mr. Smith's publication, allowed it and him to sink into deep obscurity. Regardless of this great lesson, unmindful of the obvious dictates of common honor, Mr. Ewing has undertaken to lift the veil from the most confidential proceedings of the Cabinet of which he was late a member.

The whole letter of Mr. Ewing proceeds upon the assumption that the President had deceived him—that he made promises in relation to the Bank bill which he refused to perform. Mr. Ewing failed to establish this, his principal assumption. He is obliged to resort to hearsay testimony, and to his own inferences, and these last, especially those he connects with the effect of Mr. Bots' letter, were gratuitous. It was unbecoming, to say the least, in Mr. Ewing to wander thus out of his own record in search of means to render his hostility more effective than his own facts would warrant. But so far from establishing his assumption, he clearly shows, by the repeated conversations of the President, that the President never encouraged his Cabinet to expect that he would approve a bill recognizing the "odious feature of local discounts," in any form or disguise. The letter, therefore, is a failure in its chief purpose.

In his conclusion, Mr. Ewing adopts language which is plainly intended for other purposes than properly belong to a justification for abandoning his Department. It is intended for popular effect—mere clap-trap, which, as it is meant for the country, we are content shall be judged by that tribunal.

When the rage of party resentment shall have time to cool, there will be but one sentiment concerning Mr. Ewing's conduct in the country—that of unmitigated reprobation. The Administration will lose nothing by such a resignation—the President will have nothing to fear from such attacks.

MR. EWING AND THE INTELLIGENCER.

The National *Intelligencer* of yesterday, to our great surprise, apologizes for the conduct of Mr. Ewing in making public, Cabinet secrets. We quote the following from its editorial columns:

"How, then, can it with any justice be said that Mr. Ewing improperly discloses Cabinet counsels, when he merely states what he had already been requested to state for the information of Members of Congress, and as the basis of their action?"

If the President changed his mind in regard to the second bill, it was not the fault of Mr. Ewing; and how could he justify his resignation, unless he should be able to state to the public what he had already been authorized by the President to state to Members of Congress? It was no secret: it was never intended nor regarded as such by the President or his Cabinet. The facts are before the public, without a violation of confidence. Let the public judge of them."

The first interrogatory put by the *Intelligencer* involves a question of fact. We affirm that Mr. Ewing disclosed more than he pretends in his own letter "he had been requested to state for the information of Members of Congress." He details the conversations of the Cabinet with nearly as much particularity as a stenographer would employ purposely engaged to report them. He was not authorized to betray all these conversations and acts to any body. If Mr. Ewing had confined himself to what he had been authorized to state to Members of Congress, his letter would have been a brief one, but it would still have been an offence which the *Intelligencer*, from its opinions in a former similar case, ought to be the last to attempt to excuse.

The *Intelligencer* asserts that, "the facts are before the public, without a violation of confidence." Can this be so? Did the *Intelligencer*, did the public before know the alleged facts put forth by Mr. Ewing? It did not. Nor did the President intend his private communications with his secretaries to be made public; nor can it be made to appear that facts intended for Members of Congress, are intended for the public. It is absurd, therefore, to pretend that what was confidentially entrusted with the Cabinet, could be made public to all the world, "without a betrayal of confidence."

The views the *Intelligencer* expresses of this case are wholly inconsistent with the language it applied to Robert Smith in 1811. An important portion of the address which Mr. Smith

made to the public, on retiring from Mr. Madison's Cabinet, related to differences of opinion about bills. The cases are therefore parallel. And what was the indignant and scornful language of the *Intelligencer* upon that occasion? It was this, and corresponds almost precisely with the views we expressed, which have occasioned the apologetic comments of the *Intelligencer*:

"The publication in question," said the *Intelligencer*, "is reprehensible in a variety of respects, as a shameful breach of official and personal confidence; as an unbecoming recurrence to circumstances in which he cannot be chastised by contradiction, the facts being known only to the party attacked, whose official station forbids a reply even for the refutation of calumny; as a malignant though feeble attempt to pull down the Government and Constitution which he was bound by every tie of honor and honesty to support."—*Nat. Int.* July 2, 1811.

But the *Intelligencer* of subsequent dates entered more fully into the merits of the question, and we quote from one of its articles as complete a refutation of its present views, touching as well the principle of Mr. Ewing's publication, as the doctrines that paper recently avowed in its controversy with us in relation to the Executive power, as we could possibly desire. The extract we shall quote from the National *Intelligencer* of 1811, when compared with the recent views of the same editors, will show how great a change time, forgetfulness, circumstances, or wilful party blindness, has wrought in their moral and political principles. The *Intelligencer* of 1841 thinks the doctrine of Executive unity and responsibility an "odious Jacksonism." In 1811, the *Intelligencer* declared that the Constitution had "concentrated all the responsibility" in the President—that "he alone is responsible for the acts of the Executive."—This is now the "modern heresy"—the "strange doctrine!" The *Intelligencer* of 1841, thinks a Secretary may publish Executive secrets "without a betrayal of confidence." The *Intelligencer* of 1811, pronounced such conduct "A CRIME THAT FINES AND RAILTERS WILL NOT REACH!" Witness the following extract, to the force of which as applied to the present case we need not add a word:

"We will begin with a notice of its principle, the gross immorality of coming before the world with such a publication. It is not possible that Robert Smith or any other man, however coarse and clumsy the texture his mind may be, should not perceive the shock that must be given to public morals, the stab into the vital of Executive government, the violation of one of the essential provisions of the Federal Constitution, necessarily involved in the principle of publishing the secrets of the Cabinet. The question here is not whether his statements are true or false, nor do we inquire whether they are important or unimportant, but can such statements be made, without a crime? Should they be made by a clerk in the same office of State, it would be perjury; such clerks being under an oath of secrecy. But the head of the department, the Secretary, whose very title signifies depository of secrets, is supposed to be bound in honor. And civilized society went on from its commencement to the days of Robert Smith, before the time, in so exalted a station, was found to be insufficient."

"How precious is the advantage of a free press, how august the tribunal of public opinion! Here is a crime that fines and railers will not reach; not because it is too small, but because it is too great; it is like perjury escaping the code of Solon; the law has not provided for it. What, then, Mr. Smith is to hinder your example from being followed by your successors in office? I will tell you: your example itself will hinder it, and the indignation of your country which must now attend you, until you will consent to be forgotten."

"Thus it cannot be said you will have lived in vain. The defects in human law have usually been owing to some defect in the knowledge of human depravity. Your publication will have contributed to enlarge the sphere of such knowledge; and the method you have taken to injure your benefactor will have rendered a real service, if not to him, at least to the government he administers."

"But to judge of the atrocity of the principle of divulging the secrets of the Cabinet, we ought to reflect on the consequences to which it must lead. The Constitution of the United States has vested the supreme Executive power in the hands of one man, called President of the United States, and it has concentrated ALL THE RESPONSIBILITY IN HIM. The laws have distributed the labor of the administration into several departments, over each of which they have placed a chief, called Secretary, or keeper of secrets. The President nominates these Secretaries, and removes them at pleasure; he assembles them in his Cabinet for consultation, or he consults them separately; he obtains their opinions either in conversation or in writing; he adopts or rejects them at pleasure; for it must not be forgotten that HE ALONE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF THE EXECUTIVE, HE ALONE IS THE EXECUTIVE. Now consultation supposes discussion, doubt, different points of view, various degrees of information, change of opinion, extent of error and search after truth. All this process is confidential between him and his Secretaries; and for any of these heads of Departments to divulge these discussions, without the consent of the President, is ceasing to be his Secretaries. It is a breach of the most sacred ties of honor and of trust; it demolishes the whole fabric of constituted authorities on which the nation had relied as a means of aiding its Chief Magistrate in managing its high concerns in their vast variety of details. If, then, his ministers have a right to publish his secrets, the consequence is he can trust them no longer he must do so much of the work himself as his faculties will admit, and the rest must be left unperformed."

"But Robert Smith has asserted this as a right and has acted upon it in a most infamous manner in the pamphlet now before us. His conduct is a breach of official and personal confidence, as much more criminal than common perjury as a breach of parole in a prisoner of war, is worse than breaking prison. And what is sufficiently singular, he has committed this crime for the express purpose of proving to his fellow-citizens that the same man of talents and worthy of his place. How unlucky for him that it proves the reverse of his own proposition!"

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. CROSS.

It is stated in several papers that an outrage has been committed by the Spanish authorities of Cuba on Nathaniel Cross, who has been erroneously represented to be a U. S. Consul at Matanzas.

Mr. Cross is not a Consul of the U. S. at that or any other place; the error has arisen from the circumstance that some time ago he was appointed by Mr. Courts, the Consul, to act as Consul, or perhaps Vice Consul, in his (Courts) absence.

For doing this Mr. Courts had no authority whatever; Mr. Cross is not recognized by this Government as an officer, nor empowered as such, nor has he been recognized as such by the Spanish authorities.

Mr. Courts is responsible to this Government and to Spain for all the acts of Mr. Cross.

It appears that Mr. Cross has been arrested and imprisoned, by the Spanish authorities, for an alleged violation of law, and it is not in the power of the Government to relieve him from this arrest, nor can it with propriety complain of the Government of Spain, as for the violation of privileges or immunities of a public functionary, known and respected as such and entitled to the protection which the laws of nations universally afford.

All that the United States can do, is to let the Government of Cuba know the interest which it takes in hearing that Mr. Cross, an American citizen, in which light alone, and not as an officer of the United States, he can be regarded, meets with usual justice and good treatment, and that no outrage is committed on him.

If such outrage is or should be committed, Mr. Cross will no doubt receive from his Government such protection and redress as any other citizen, voluntarily subjecting himself to the laws of foreign countries is entitled to from his own.

The high reputation which Mr. Cross enjoys and the interest felt in his condition by his highly respectable friends in the United States, together with the expression of the wish of this Government, induce the hope that the Spanish Authorities will forbear any further prosecution of what appears to be groundless accusation, and will speedily restore him to liberty.

We are authorized to say that Judge Upshur visited the Navy Department yesterday, and that he has notified the President of his intention to accept his commission as Secretary of the Navy as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements of his private affairs in Virginia. His nomination to the Senate found him from home, and until his return to Washington, Mr. Simms, the Chief Clerk, will act as the head of the Department.

THE WHIG ADDRESS.

We publish the address of the Congressional Whig Caucus, as we did Mr. VAN BUREN's letter, for the purpose of record for future reference.

We regret it. We can see no good to result from it, and so far from aiding it, will, in our judgment, injure the cause it advocates. We shall be held presumptuous for such an opinion, expressed against the sense of many of our superiors; yet we take it for granted that this address is not put forth as the unanimous voice of the Whigs of Congress. It does not profess so to speak, and we know the fact that there are members of the Whig party of both Houses who had nothing to do with it, and who renounce the policy of it, to say the least. It has been stated to us that only fifty Whigs were present at its adoption.

The only avowed apology for making the address is the failure of one of the Whig measures. They admit that all their measures (and their acts are 24 in number) have succeeded, with the concurrence of the President, except the Bank, and that has failed.

For this they publish the address announcing to their constituents (not to the Whigs of all the States and districts of the Union) that the President "has voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and suffrages he was elevated to that office through which he reached his present exalted station," and renounce all responsibility for the Administration hereafter. Now, with due deference, we submit whether this "consequence" which the authors of the address deduce from the loss of a favorable measure is a necessary or a reasonable one. Can it be? What is to be gained, by abandoning the Administration? Does that better the prospect of commencing their wishes? Is that a way to get a Fiscal Agent? Now, suppose the President should follow the example of the seceders, and of his retiring Cabinet; would it not be infatuation and treason to give up all and abandon every thing, in a rage, to whom it might concern, merely because a difference had arisen about the details of a single measure? It seems to us that nothing could be more unwise and suicidal than the course which many of the Whigs are pursuing. Can they look elsewhere, as Mr. Webster pertinently asks, for the realization of their hopes? Where can they look? Are they willing to throw away all their advantages, and run the hazard of another calvary? For our part, we believe there is a shorter and a more peaceful road to the accomplishment of all the just ends desired by the majority of the people. We are willing to try it, and to hold on so long as there is hope; and we have yet seen no occasion to despair.

The dissolution of the Cabinet was an event which will pass from recollection like one of the common disasters at sea. New men and new scenes will ensue. The Government will go on, and in the trials which may possibly lie before it, there is room for patriotic exertions and for the acquisition of an honest fame. The imminent difficulties in our relations with England demand the talents of a Webster—the consequences of an unfavorable negotiation of those difficulties would overshadow, in their importance, all the cabinets and bank bills in Christendom. And if the worst apprehensions should be realized, what honest Whig is there who would not regret his denunciation of the President for a difference of opinion in a matter of comparatively so little consequence as the details of a bank bill. For this it is wise to throw a revolution in our Government at home, when war is almost beginning to sear us from abroad. For what does the proposed abrogation of the qualified negative upon acts of the Legislature, given to the Executive by the Constitution, imply but a revolution in our system? What does this address propose, but a demolition of the Executive branch of the Government—a transfer of all power to the Legislature, and that body possibly under a dictatorship through the intervention of a midnight club of a fraction of its members? What would this be, but a radical revolution, delivering us from a responsible Constitutional Executive, to an irresponsible and invisible Dictatorship? Is not this the tendency of some of the doctrines of this address? In our opinion the Constitution is too sacred an instrument to be the subject of tinkering amendments at every caprice of party passion. It was the product of too much anxiety, toil and wisdom to be dealt with so lightly. One amendment leads to another, and another, and if the spirit of modern innovation, which is not reform, is still to be indulged, the Constitution will be frittered away, until nothing is left but a prospect of anarchy before us.

We deprecate this publication, for more reasons than we now have time to enumerate. We regret it particularly on account of the respectable names which are appended to it, and which we would rather rescue than involve in the fate of such doctrines as it discloses.

The late Washington Letters of the New York Herald.

Frequent reference has been made for very obvious purposes to the Washington letters of the New York Herald in connection with the name of the President. The subject has been gravely brought to the notice of the House of Representatives, has been commented on by the National *Intelligencer*, by Mr. Ewing, and by the writer of the Whig caucus address. All the representations which connect the President with these letters are erroneous and unjust. As we understand it, the Herald employed in this city during the late session of Congress, in addition to

a "corps of professional reporters," a special correspondent, whose sole business it was to gather all the information within his reach, and to write down the results and his own speculations. That correspondent, we should judge from his works, devoted himself assiduously to his special duty, and succeeded better than most letter writers in procuring correct statements and making pretty accurate predictions.

But he made no discoveries, as we have seen but such as were in the reach of practical observers, familiar with public men and parties. The topics treated of in those letters were such as were generally discussed here, and the information communicated, whenever true, and of any consequence, was such as was known to us and numerous others of the President's friends, and in fact current in this city. We have seen nothing in them worthy to be regarded as a special revelation of the President's mind. The speculations in advance of the Veto were such as any shrewd person could have dictated from an examination of the bill and a study of the President's character and past opinions.

The personal criticisms of members of the Cabinet were doubtless the writer's own personal views, for which, it would be a new thing, under the sun, if any other person than he is to be held responsible.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

WALTER FORWARD, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, Secretary of War.

A. P. UPSHUR, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, Attorney General.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

JAMES D. DOTY, Governor of Wisconsin.

ROBERT M. WALSH, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation of the U. S. to Brazil.

ISAAC ROACH, of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.

SAMUEL W. CARMACK, Judge of the United States for the Apalachicola District, Florida.

WILLIAM H. BROCKENBROUGH, Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida.

ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES

WALKER ANDERSON, for the Western District of Florida.

JOEL EASTMAN, for the District of New Hampshire.

MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ERNESTER DORR, for the Western District of Florida.

JOSHUA HOWARD, for the District of Michigan.

THOMAS H. DUVAL, Secretary for Florida.

THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Deputy Postmaster at Schenectady, New York.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

EDWARD CURTIS, Collector, New York.

THOMAS LORD, Naval Officer, New York.

WILLIAM TAGGARD, Surveyor, New York.

MORIS D. BENJAMIN, EDWARD TAYLOR, MATHIAS B. EDGAR, Appraisers, N. York.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, of Massachusetts, to Russia.

BRANTZ MAYER, of Maryland, to Mexico.

JAMES WILSON, Surveyor of the Public Lands for the Territories of Wisconsin, and Iowa.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the 1st Session of the 27th Congress.

No. 1. An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress. (Its total amount is \$390,937 00.)

No. 2. An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States. (It appropriates \$25,000.)

No. 3. An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

No. 4. An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c., of a Home Squadron.

No. 5. An act making further provision for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia. (It appropriates \$3,500.)

No. 6. An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

No. 7. An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue" and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

No. 8. An act to provide for the payment of Navy Pensions. (Amount \$139,666 06.)

No. 9. An act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

No. 10. An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

No. 11. An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown before the Justices of the Peace.

No. 12. An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

No. 13. An act making an appropriation for the funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States. (It provides for the settlement of the accounts, which are near \$3,000.)

No. 14. An act in addition to an act entitled an act to carry into effect a convention between the U. S. and the Mexican Republic.

No. 15. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March 3d, 1839, and the acts amending the same.

No. 16. An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

No. 17. An act making appropriations for various fortifications for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities. (Its total appropriation is \$2,236,401 86.)

No. 18. An act to provide for placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned. (The extent of the appropriation is \$35,300.)

No. 19. An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

No. 20. An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department. (Amount \$497,657.)
No. 21. An act making appropriation for the purchase of Naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes. (Amount \$600,000.)
No. 22. An act making appropriations for outfit and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes. (Amount not specified.)
No. 23. An act to provide for repairing of Potomac bridge.
No. 24. An act relating to duties and drawbacks.
No. 25. An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the light-boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.
A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles to the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, and Crittenden, have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Granger may feel bound to follow the example. This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned me; as they are not only friends, but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement. It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper fiscal agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency and collateral matters, growing out of these differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them. On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those